1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

231
133

Masai cattle at the foot of O-sutima.

Masai moving their belongings.

[Facing P. 129]

1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

102
103
131
133
496
634

[End Map(A), between pp. 356 & 357]

1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

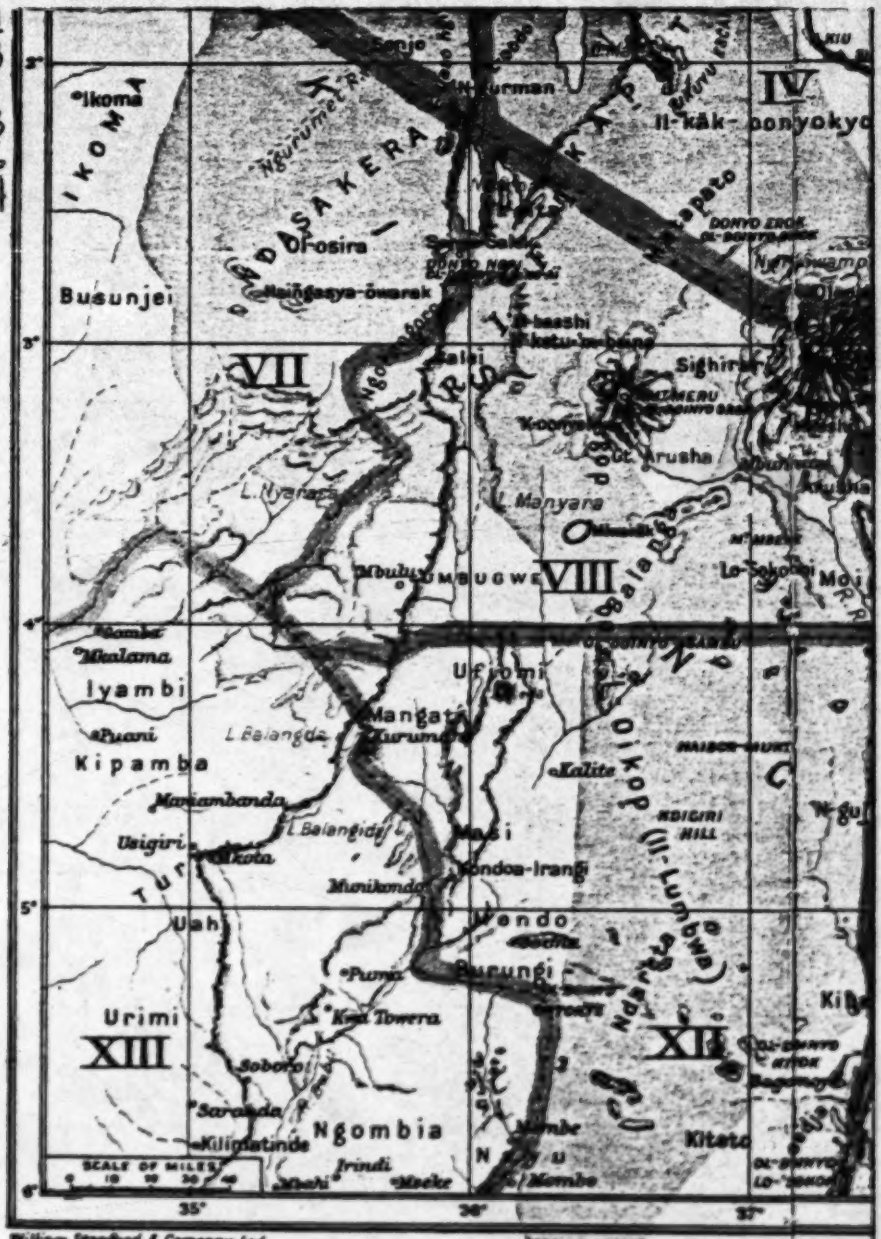
SAI, THEIR LANGUAGE & FOLKLORE."

102
103
131
133
496
634

[End map (B), between pp. 356 & 359]

1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

102
103
131
● 133
496
634

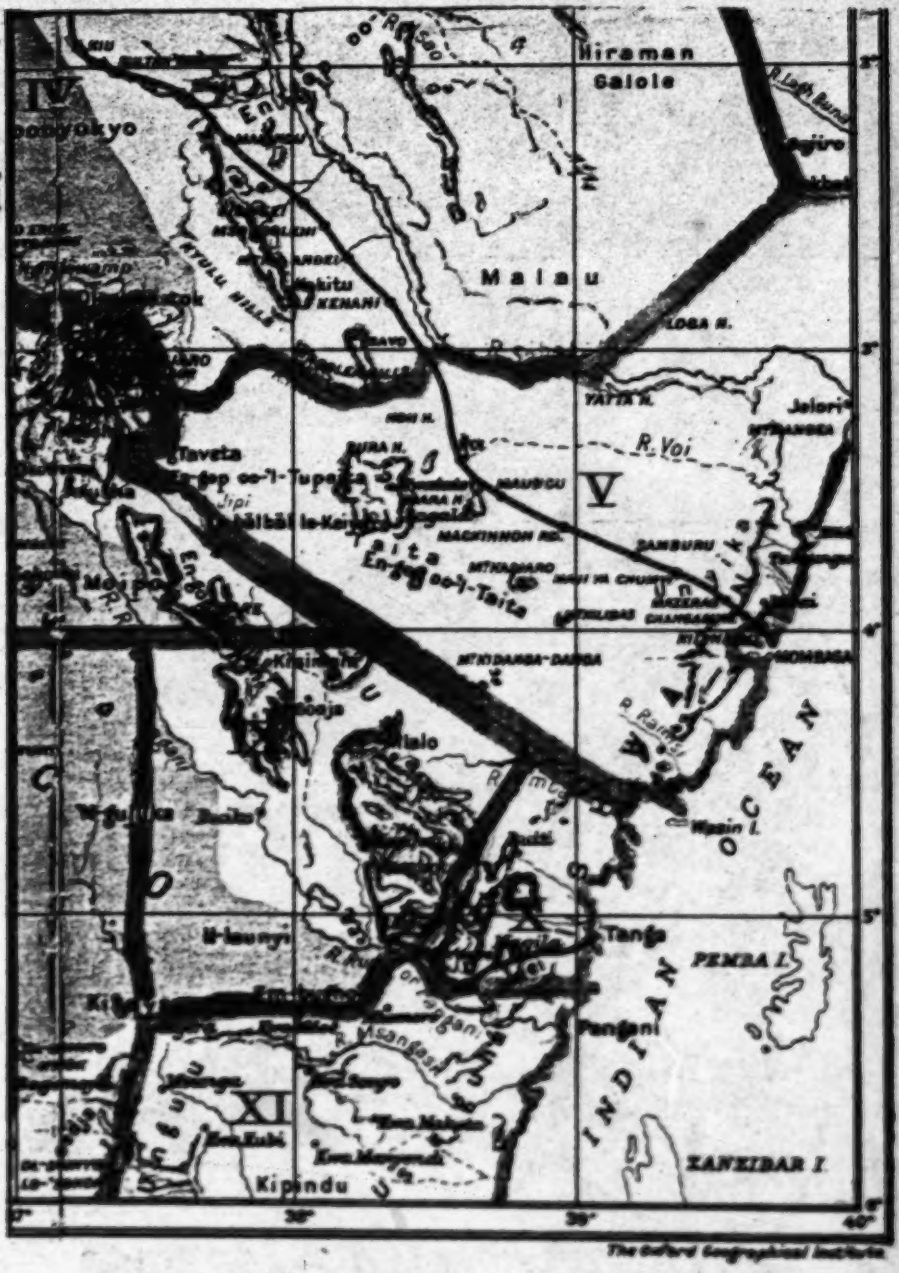


PROVINCES: I KISUMU, II NAIVASHA, III KENYA, IV UKAMB
IX WEST-USAMBARA, X TANGA, XI PANGANI,
Railways
Boundari
Masai name
Masailand

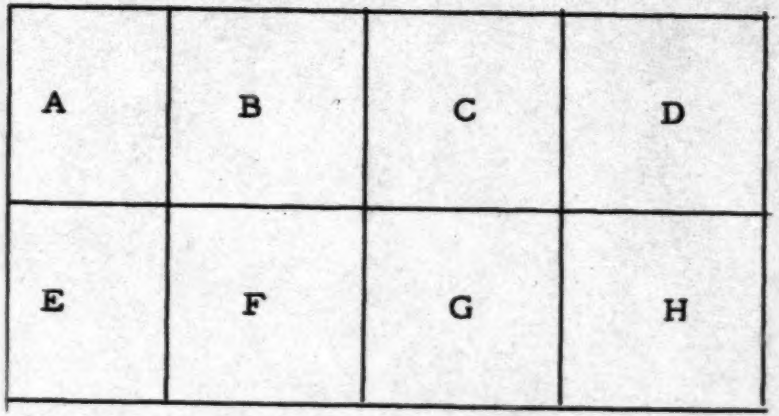
[End Map (C), between pp. 356 & 357]

1: Hollis G-5 (ca. 1894-1904) 1905
FL12 Masai FL12

102
103
131
133
496
634


Hiraman
Galole
Malau
R. Voi
Javeta
Jipi
Moi Pos
Kisimayu
Tanga
PEMBA I.
Pangani
ZANZIBAR I.
INDIAN OCEAN
Kipandu
MOMBASA
MACHINNON RD.
DAMBURU
MTKADARO
MTKIDARSA-DARSA
R. Voi
R. Pangani
R. Umba
R. Mkomazi
R. Ruvu
R. Luga Bunda
Jaloro
Wasin I.
Kipini
Witu
Lamu
Malindi
Kilifi
Mombasa
Voi
Taita
Teita
Kenia
Kilimanjaro
Meru
Amboseli
Tsavo
Kibwezi
Machakos
Nairobi
Thika
Nyeri
Nanyuki
Rumuruti
Baringo
Elgeyo
Kitale
Eldoret
Kericho
Kisumu
Kisii
Nakuru
Naivasha
Lake Victoria
Lake Rudolf
Lake Baringo
Lake Hannington
Lake Elmenteita
Lake Naivasha
Lake Magadi
Lake Natron
Lake Manyara
Lake Jipe
Lake Amboseli
Lake Chala
Lake Paradise
Lake Kenia

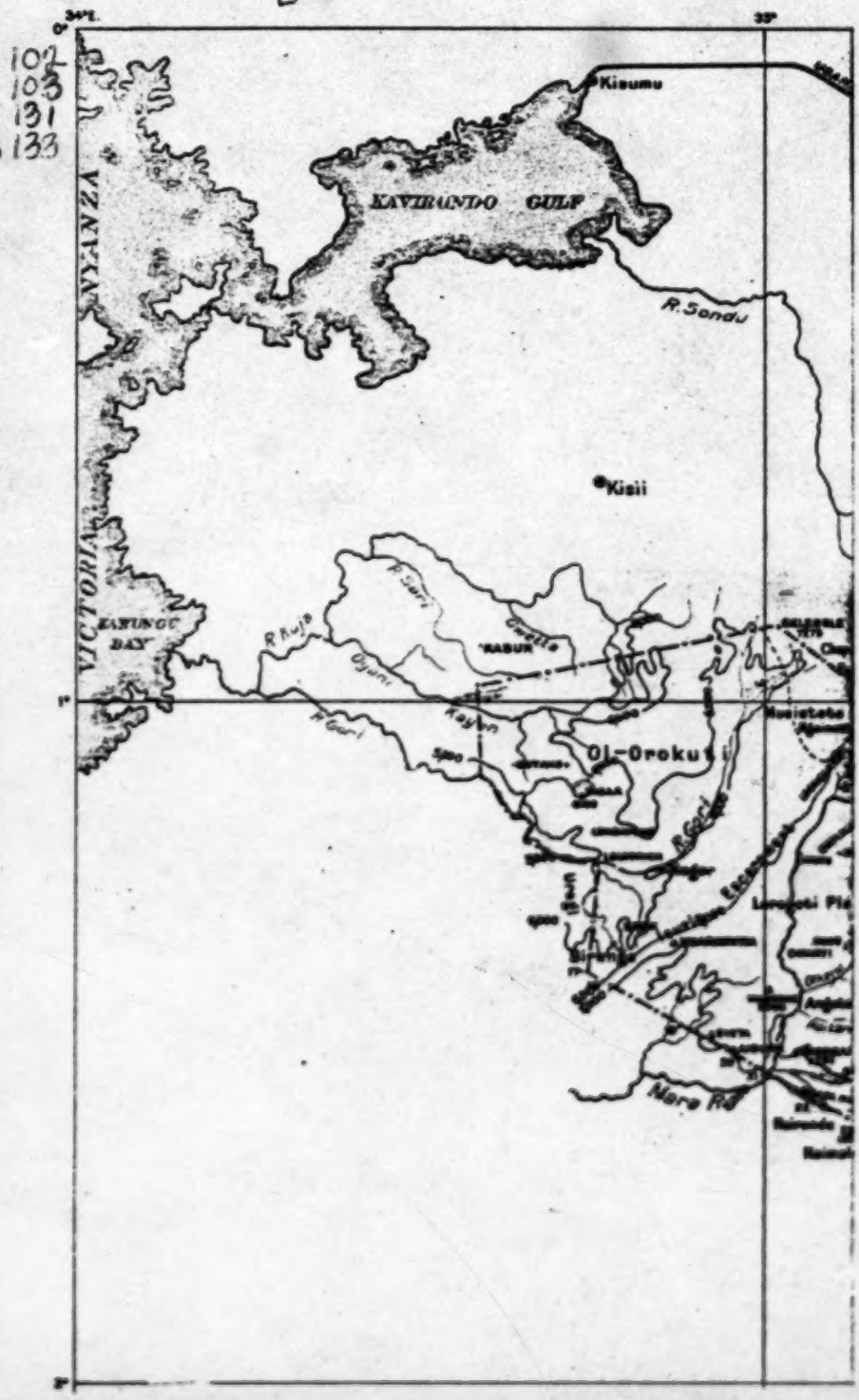
102
103
131
133



[Chart of positions of frontispiece map.]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[Frontispiece – A]



[Frontispiece – B]

102
103
131
● 133

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[Frontispiece-C]

102
103
131
133

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[Frontispiece -D]

107
103
131
133

THE

MASAI RESERVE

Scale, 1:1,000,000.

or 16 Miles = 1·014 Inches.

Scale of Miles.

[Frontispiece-E]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

Nairobi
Nairobi R.
Nairobi R.
Nairobi R.

[Frontispiece-F]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[Frontispiece-G]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[Frontispiece-H]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Mead FL12

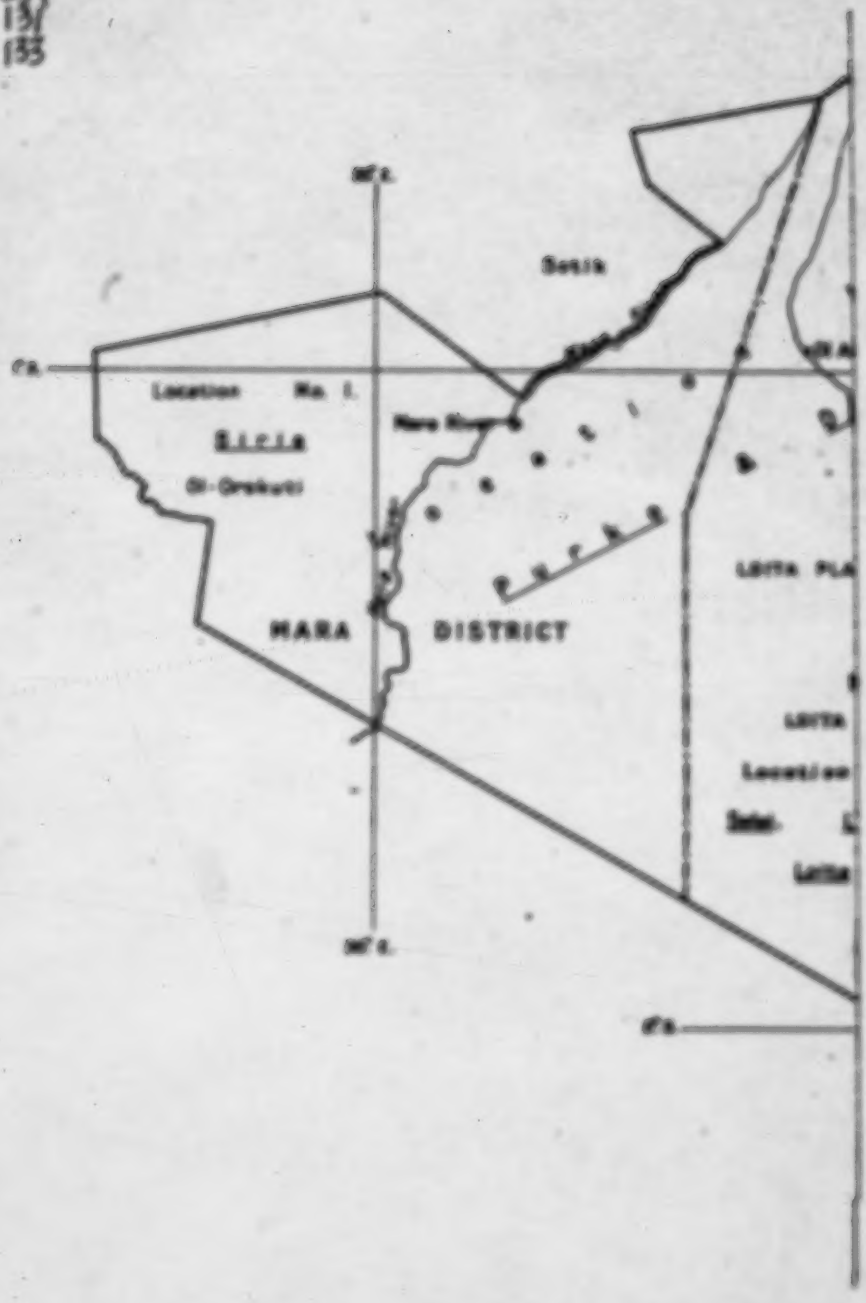
4: Sandford
102
103
131
●133
634

P.6-A	P.6-B	P.6-C
	P.6-D	P.6-E

[Chart of positions of Map facing p. 6]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL.12 Masai FL.12

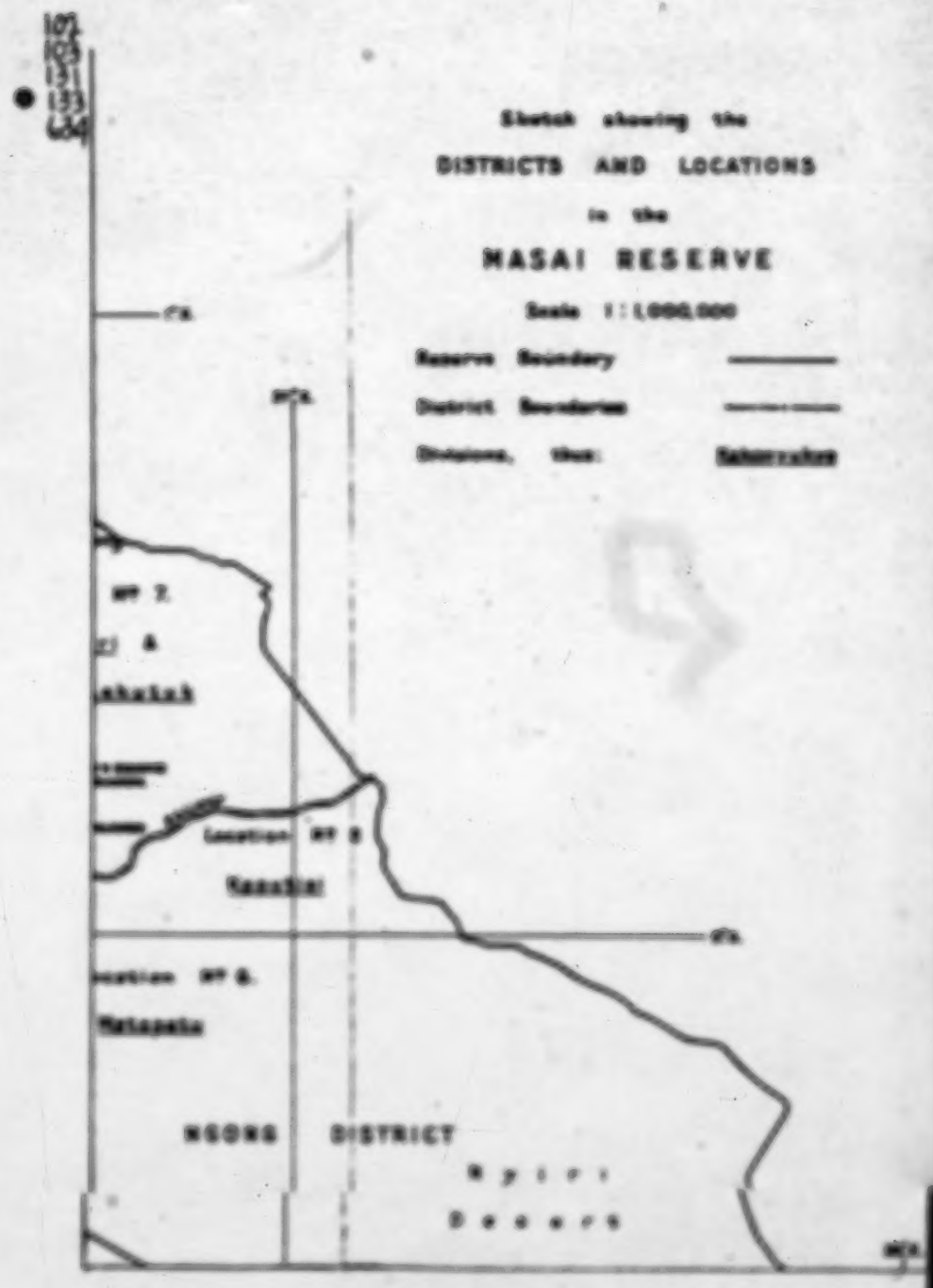
[D.4-A]



4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12
[? G-B]

4: Sandford C-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL.12 Masai FL.12

[P 6-C]



4: Sadford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[P 6-9]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[F6-E]

102
103
131
133
639

4: Sandford
101
102
131
●133

FL12 Masai FL12

P. 10-A	P. 10-B
P. 10-C	P. 10-D

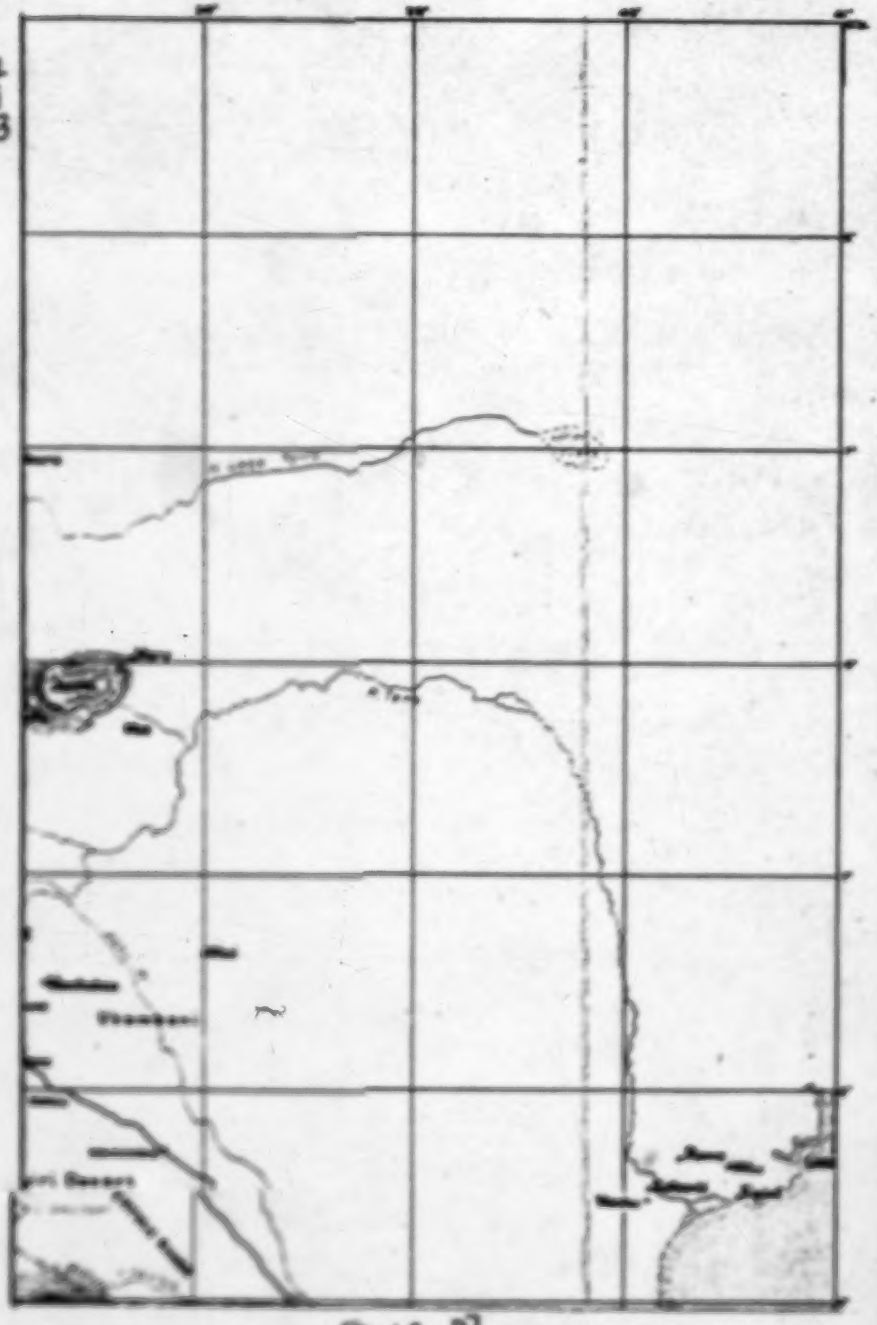
[Chart of positions of map facing p. 10]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[P 10-A]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

101
102
131
133



[P. 10-B]

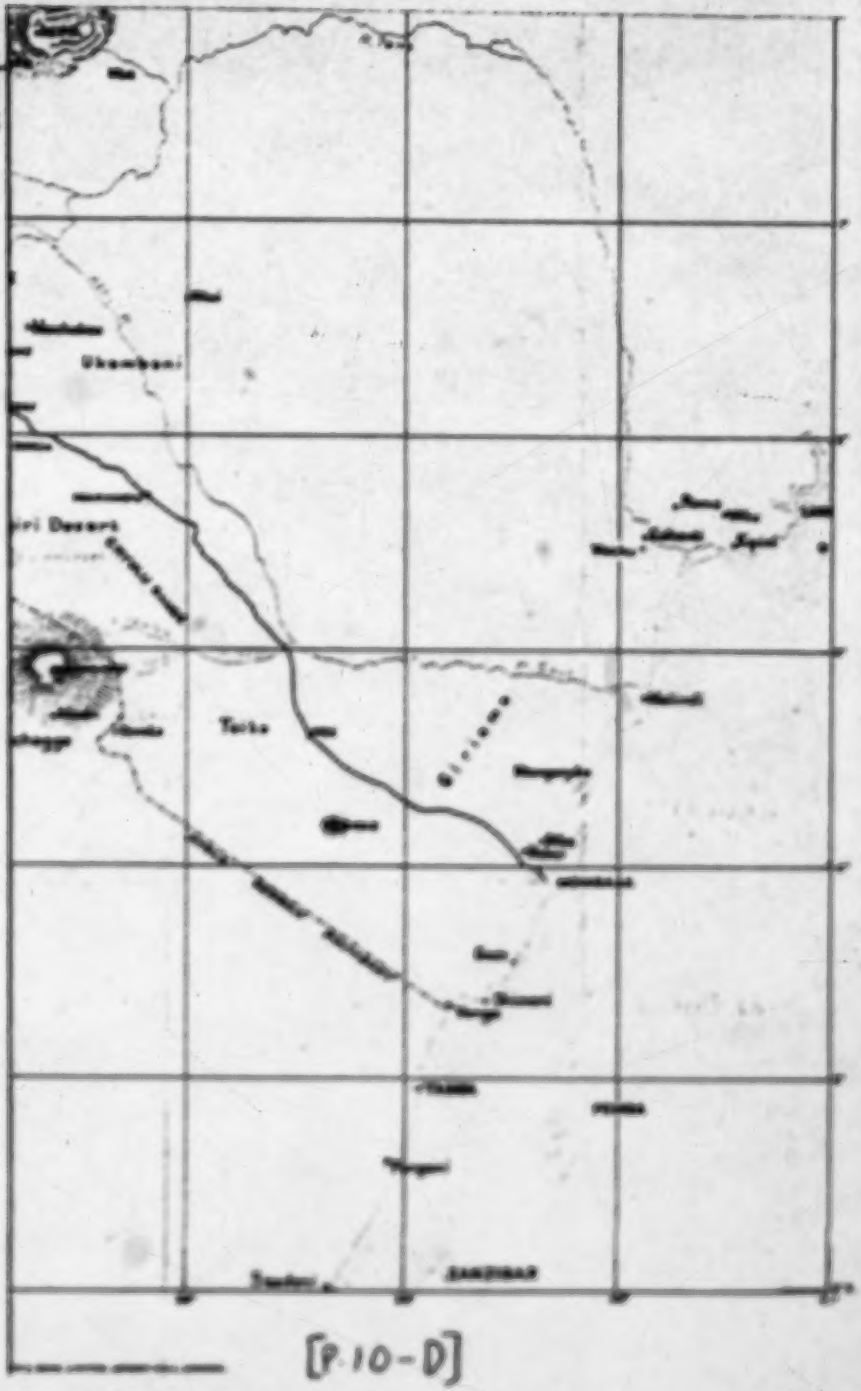
10
104
131
133

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE
THE
EARLY HISTORY
OF THE
MASAI

[p. 10-C]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

101
102
131
● 133



[P.10-D]

*648
102
131
● 133
312

P. 38-A	P. 38-B
P. 38-C	P. 38-D

[Chart of positions of map facing p. 38]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[P 38-A]

[P. 58-B]

4: Sandford C-4.5 (1918) 1919 FL.12 Masai FL.12
[P.36-C]

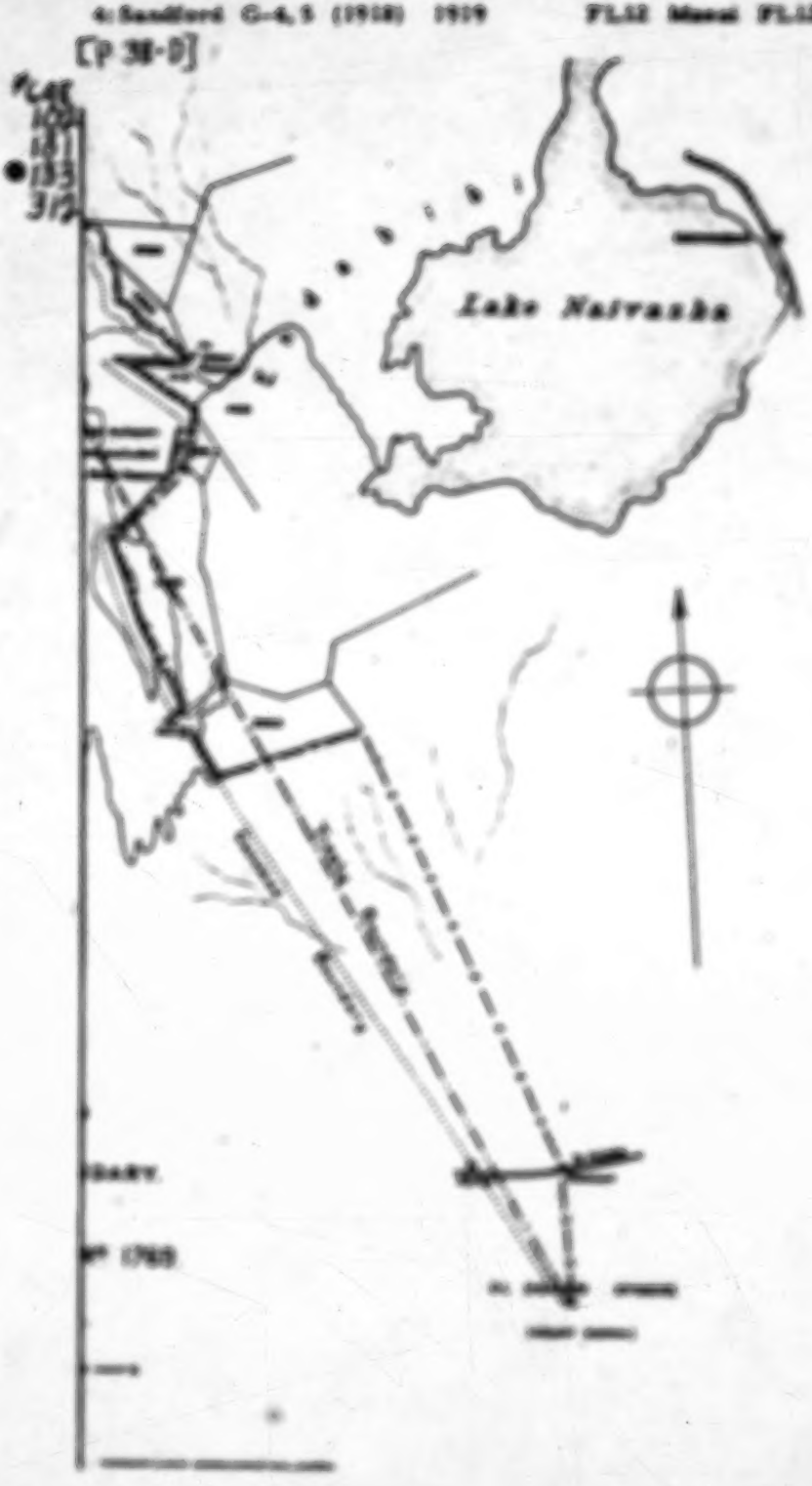
Sketch showing the

MASAI RESERVE BOUNDARY

from

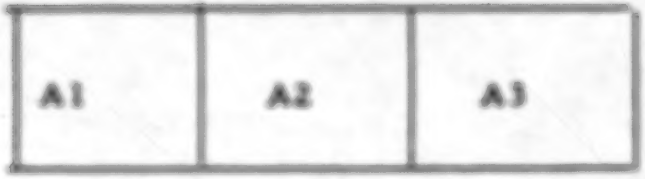
MOUNT SUSWA TO FARM Nº 1763

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.


Lake Naivasha

4: Sandford
*648
102
131
● 133

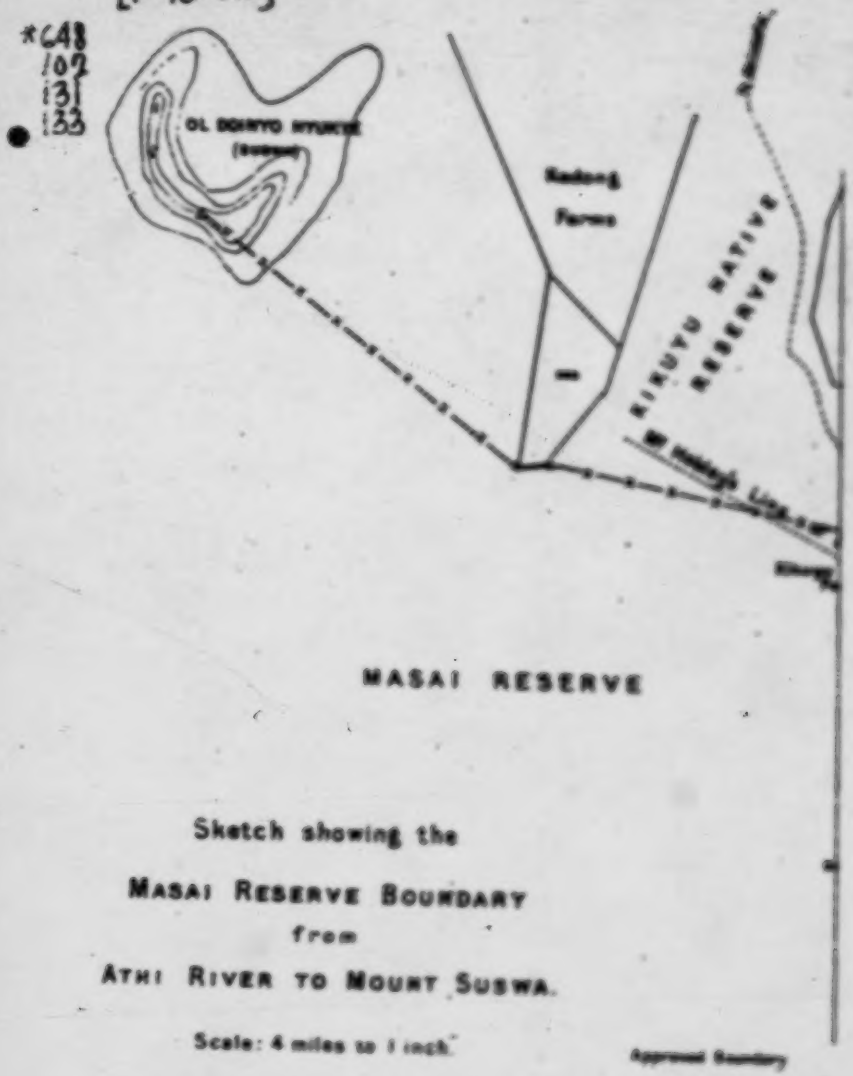
FL12 Masai FL12



[Chart of positions of first map following p. 40]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[P 40-AI]



Sketch showing the

MASAI RESERVE BOUNDARY

from

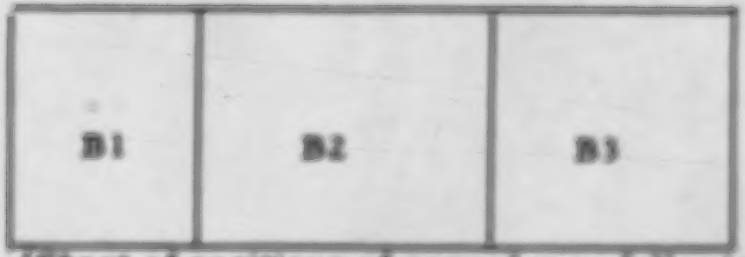
ATHI RIVER TO MOUNT SUSWA.

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.

[P 40 - A 2]

[P 40- A3]

*648
102
131
● 133



[Chart of positions of second map following p. 40]

[P 40- B2]

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Mosul FL12
[P 40-B2]

4:Sandford C-4,5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Maasai FL12

[P 40-83]

Sketch Showing the

MASAI RESERVE BOUNDARY

From

Point N° 162 to the Anglo-German Boundary

Scale: ins/ms

Approved Boundary

Chapter V.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NAIAI REGENTY.

(1919)

Historical Survey: Administrative divisions: Geographical divisions: General description of the Reserve: Boundaries: Rivers: Lakes: Hot Wells: Mountains: Plateaux: Forests: Game: Fish: Minerals: Climate: Rainfall: Seasons: Health: Population: Towns: Villages: Roads: Communications: Trade: Industries: Agriculture: Stock: Land Tenure: Land Revenue: Forest Revenue: Mines: Revenue: Expenditure: Currency: Weights and Measures: Public Works: Education: Medical: Sanitary: Police: Prisons: Gazetteer.

(1) General description.

The present Naiai Reserve, of which the boundaries have been defined in the preceding chapter, may be divided historically into four sections. The original Northern Naiai Reserve has been in Naiai occupation from before the time of European administration; the Extended Northern Naiai Reserve, that is, roughly the country between the Uaso Nyiro and the Mara River formed the basis of the Agreement of 1911: the Loita Mara, or Ol-Dokonyo area was added subsequently to the Agreement, not being included within the terms of that treaty, and the eastern portion of the reserve, from the Ngong Hills to Ol-Donyo-Sapuk was added to the Naiai territory by His Party Chiefs in signing the Agreement of 1911.

Administrative divisions.

For administrative purposes, the reserve is divided into three districts, the boundaries of which, together with the reasons for this partition, are described in Chapter V., Section I.

(2) Geographical divisions.

For a geographical description of the reserve, three divisions may be taken, the Mara River and the Uaso Nyiro being the dividing lines between these sections.

Naiai Reserve: Extent, Area.

The Naiai Reserve extends approximately from 34° 37' east longitude to 36° 12' east longitude, and from 0° 34' south latitude to 2° 15' south latitude. It is 200 miles long and 80 miles broad, and contains an area of some 11,000 square miles, or over nine million acres.

The Anglo-German border which, throughout 200 miles of its length forms the northern boundary of the Naiai Reserve in British East Africa, divides the territories inhabited by the Naiai tribe into two portions of which the larger is in British territory, and does not itself constitute in any tribal or social division of the Naiai tribe.

(3) Mountains.

The highest point of the reserve is to be found at its northern extremity where the boundary crosses the Mau Range. In that part of the reserve adjoining Mr. Percy Cole's land, an altitude of 11,000 feet is reached. Little of the rest of the reserve is more than 6,000 feet in height, the most considerable mountains or groups being in the eastern portion, Ol Donyo Orok, 6,874 feet, an isolated mass, forty miles in circumference, which rises more than 4,000 feet above the surrounding plain, and is situated on the northern borders of the reserve; the Ngong Hills, sixteen miles south-west of Nairobi, which attain an altitude of 8,000 feet; and Ol Donyo Sapuk, 7,700 feet, a conspicuous outlier volcano, situated to the west of the Kedong Valley: in the central portion, the upper slopes of the Mau Range; the group of rugged mountains known as the Loita Hills, whose highest point is at an altitude of 6,000 feet; and the mountainous region along which passes the Anglo-German boundary; and in the trans-Mara area, the Tinty Mountains, and Mount Ologelle, on the borders of the Trans concession. In the south-east of the reserve, the boundary crosses the foothills of Ol-Donyo-Nyuki, but does not exceed that mountain to a height greater than 5,000 feet above sea level.

Rivers.

The only two considerable rivers in the reserve are the Uaso Nyiro, with its tributaries, and the Mara River. The Uaso Nyiro divides the reserve into two parts, running in a southerly direction in the neighbourhood of the fifth degree of east longitude. The river, rising in the Mau Range, and flowing into Lake Natron 600 miles 6,000 feet in 140 miles, and is but in the first part of the course

133 ●

[illegible] Lake

[illegible] The Rift Valley

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

133 ... are at two streams which are permanent and which run for some distance from the foot of the hill. The most important are the Ronongo and Kidongoi, but several other springs are to be found on the mountain itself. The upper portions of Mount Oldo, as well as the northern slopes are covered with good grass, available for grazing during the wet season, but the Masai usually proceed to the more permanent watering places at the dry season.

Following the line of the Longido-Kajiado road northwards, open bushed country is encountered, with the Ngongonaibi and Ol Kongonaibi Hills on the right forming the western boundaries of the Kisii plains. This part of the country is bare and barren with little grass, and water can only be obtained by digging. The road line generally at an altitude of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet, and the best permanent water that is to be found is at Ilasit. There are some perennial springs on the slopes of the Ronongonaibi and Ngongonaibi Hills. North of Ilasit the country is covered with grass, and bears abundant grazing grounds comparatively free from tsetse. To the east lies the broken country of the Ronga Hills, which contains numerous water holes, some of them permanent, but no permanent rivers. The line of the Magadi Railway is then reached, north of which lie the Kapotei Plains, stretching north-eastwards into the Ulambia country. These plains are at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, and are covered with grass, though the ground is somewhat stony.

To the west the ground rises fairly uniformly to the Ngong Hills, Oserian, Lemagrut, and the Oldoinyo Nyuki. West of these heights lies the escarpment of Lake Rift, running north and south, which forms the eastern wall of the Rift Valley, and which is more or less clearly defined from the northern boundary of the Masai Reserve at the Kilgoris Reconnaissance to a north and south easterly direction to the Oldoinyo Nyuki and the Tarosha Escarpment, whence south-eastwards past Longi, to the Anglo-German boundary near Boundary Post 81.

East of this escarpment the country is of a much lower level, is barren, rocky and destitute of water. A few isolated hills rise up, but it presents the appearance of a rugged desert and is practically uninhabited. Descending from the escarpment, at a mean altitude of 6,000 feet, the general altitude of the foot is fully more than 2,000 while in the neighbourhood of Lake Magadi the country falls to 2,000 feet. To the north of the Lake stands Mt Kenya, a mass of snow or ice peaks, of which the highest attains an elevation of 17,000 feet, and to the north there is a series of bluffs and ridges. From Lake Magadi, and extending eastwards and northwards for some miles, there are the deposits of an old lake. These are overgrown with volcanic debris and have in places been overflowed by lava.

Southwards, and some fifteen miles west of the Ngong Hills, the country consists of a series of parallel valleys divided by rocky hills ranges, details of the mountain both northwards as hitherto marked in the Rift Valley.

West of Lake Magadi the Rift Valley maintains its low altitude, broken only by Ol Doinyonyo, a hill which forms the Uaso Nyiro on the east at a height of 5,000 feet, but at the northern extremity of Lake Natron, a few miles north of the boundary, Mt Shombole rises an isolated peak to an altitude of 6,000 feet, 3,000 feet above the average of the Uaso Nyiro at the mountain foot.

[illegible] The country to the west of the Uaso Nyiro, and lying in the Rift Valley, is undoubtedly the poorest portion of the country from a general point of view. East of the Nyiro-Longido road, and to the higher hills, the country may be described as fair stock land, and though water is not plentiful, and though there are no general considerable reserves to be counted upon during dry seasons, a considerable quantity of stock can be maintained on it by utilising the river pools during the wet season. Statistics show that this area does in fact support about 170,000 head of cattle and nearly 400,000 sheep.

There remains the country situated in the Rift Valley from the Kedong to the Uaso Nyiro. The Kedong River does not drain more than Masai Reserve, as a stream flowing above ground except in the wet months and is dry, therefore,

but in the Hanai as a watering place. Situated at an altitude of 4,000 feet it is 133
flanked on the east by the Kikuyu Escarpment, and on the north-west by Mount Kenya. Water is not permissible during the dry season, but the area is used by the Hanai during the rains when most of the available water there runs to waste.

The country between the Kedong Valley and the Uaso Nyiro at Uas Ak, Wyper's Drift, is cut up by deep escarpments and studded with numerous hills, interspersed by jagged ridges, all of a volcanic nature. The soil is, for the most part, a sandy orange dust. The hill sides are covered with rough [34]
thorn bushes and extensive coverages which, a considerable amount of good grass [37]
is apparent. The area is practically waterless at most times of the year, but the appearance of watercourses indicates the presence of large bodies of surface water during the rains.

Near the Uaso Nyiro lies the country known as Nkairo, level grass country, which affords permanent grazing for large herds of cattle all the year round on account of the proximity of the river and the consequent regular water supply.

To the east lies the country known as Little Kibori, which is the northern extremity of the known country round Lake Naguib.

The Uaso Nyiro, which is taken as the dividing line between the eastern Occupied areas
and central portions of the Hanai Reserve for the purpose of geographical description, flows into a swamp to the north of Lake Naivasha, which includes the lower part of the reserve, being on more than 6,000 feet above sea level. The valley is fairly healthy in dry weather, but in the rainy season the inhabitants move eastwards to the summit of the escarpment, which rises to a series of abrupt and rocky ridges on the right bank of the river from the Anglo-German boundary on the north to the Ewaso Nyiro.

West of this escarpment stand the Lolia Hills, rugged masses extending over a wide area of country, covered by frequent streams, and of an altitude generally greater than 7,000 feet. These hills form the watershed of the tributaries of the Ewaso Nyiro, the chief of which in these parts is the Ukaya (Singalomon, which follows a course nearly parallel to the boundary and which enters the Ewaso Nyiro as it crosses the border. The Lolia Hills present good grazing grounds, well supplied with water and grass, but they are too mountainous and rocky in places to be utilized to their full capacity.

South of the Escarpment, and before reaching the Lolia Plains, the Ewaso Plains present grazing areas of the best quality, whose undulating slopes carry heavy crops of grass and are much frequented by Hanai cattle. Permanent water is obtainable at regular intervals from the small tributaries of the Ewaso.

The Lolia Plains are entered at the Ewaso Nyiro and, though there is a deficiency of permanent water in this part, the grazing is otherwise good. The extensive areas comprised in the north-eastern portion of the Lolia Plains consist [36]
of very open and bleak country, swept by cold winds, which await the temperature of eight degrees to rail below zero F. and carrying a short dun grass, which is more suitable for sheep than for cattle. The eastern boundary of the Plains is the Uaso Nyiro, which has not at this time entered into its deep section. At Uas Ak Wyper's Drift the river is some seventy yards wide, running with a strong current between fairly high banks and of a depth varying at different seasons of the year, but rarely less than two or three feet deep at the Drift. North of Uas Ak Hanai the heights of the Mau rise through thick bush and forest country, well watered, but practically unusable for stock, to the top of the range and it is through this country that the Uaso Nyiro, with its tributaries, has cut their way into the Drift.

West of the Uas Ak lies the main portion of the Lolia Plains, a vast area of open grass country, level, or slightly undulating, intersected with small water courses, which hold water in the deeper portions and in the neighbourhood of occasional springs at most seasons of the year, and dotted at intervals with copses of bush and scattered clumps of timber, a country which possesses magnificent possibilities as a grazing area if a few engineering projects are undertaken to

133 [illegible] the permanent water supply. The area is well stocked, but there is no doubt that a larger herd of cattle could be carried there if such improvements were effected.

In the north-western extremity of the Lake Plains lies the Lorett Valley, the scene of certain engineering activities in the construction of dams and an weir which was constructed initially for European occupation before it was doubled to accommodate the flood from Lathgow in the Kirkwood Southern Water Reserve. This valley provides an permanent supply but provides excellent grazing during the wet weather when water abounds. To the west stand the Lorett Hills, the highest point of which, Kilmore (Kilmore), rises to an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, while to the north, Kilmore separates the Lorett Valley from the Mere River.

North of the Lorett Range lies the relatively barren an Cherry, Lorrey and Hamilton, while on the west the country descends to the Lorrigan Plain through which flows the Mere River. In the vicinity of Mere Bridge another barren hill is reached situated on both sides of the river, forming the southern extremity of the Chandlerage Forest which acts as a buffer upon between the Mere and Kirkle on the right bank of the Mere.

The Lower Mere

The Lower Mere area of the Mere Reserve may be described as an elevated tableland at an average height of some 4,000 feet with a long sweeping range of hills running up it from south to north and there sweeping away, still higher, forming of an undulating country, many of the mountains of which attain an altitude of about 7,000 feet. On the south, this plateau is precipitated abruptly along the eastern side by the Lorrie Escarpment, rising here about a thousand feet to the Mere River which flows at the foot in a particularly attractive. Through this area flows the Lorr (Magor) River, the small impassable tributaries of which flow to the west of Cotgrave until they attain sufficient magnitude south to possess the long flat expanse and known as Longmoore. It then turns west. The area is covered with bush in varying density but one half to two-thirds of the whole is excellent grass land which is the middle reach of one branch on the other of the Lorr River.

[illegible] The portion of the reserve now previously occupied by Maori who were previously established by small gens in 1881, while on the main Mere River were granted to the settlement of Hamilton.

The northern area consists of rolling hills and valleys interspersed with well drained flats and swollen hills, the whole being heavily grassed with luxuriant vegetation and excellent grass. It is fairly well watered, especially near the extremity of the Chandlerage Forest, but there are also large tracts destitute of wood or bush. The available water supply is ample for any number of stock.

The country area has an a lower altitude and has an average rainfall of not less than 40 inches. The grazing is long and rank and there is bush over about one-third of it.

Between the Lorr River and the Lorrie Escarpment the country consists of stretches of bush with excellent grazing in the glades. It is rather poorly watered but several streams exist which do not dry up altogether.

The country below the escarpment is fairly well watered and is used by the Maori in the dry season.

L. Naivasha

Sketch showing the Area made
available for the
Diamond Jubilee
in 1919.

4: Sandford
101
102
131
133
166

FL12 Masai FL12

P. 74-A	P. 74-B	P. 74-C	P. 74-D
P. 74-E	P. 74-F	P. 74-G	P. 74-H
P. 74-I	P. 74-J	P. 74-K	P. 74-L

[Chart of positions of map facing p. 74]

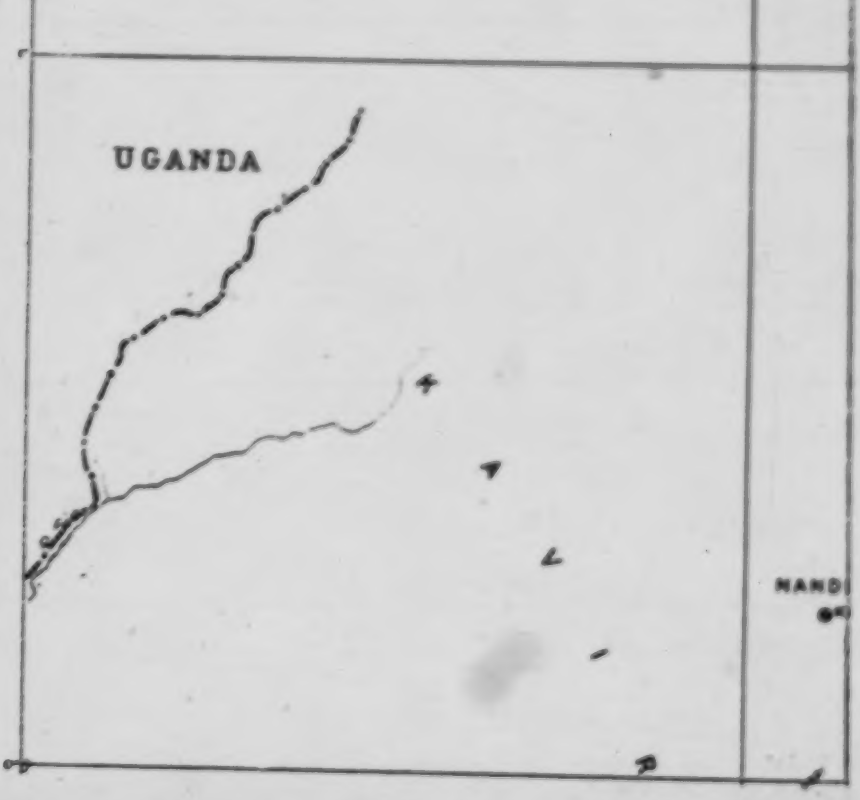
4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Masai FL12

[P. 944]

101
102
131
133
166

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE MASAI MOVES

Scale 1 : 1,000,000



4: Sandford C-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Maps FL12
[P 04-5]

101
102
131
132
167

STRATE

OVES.

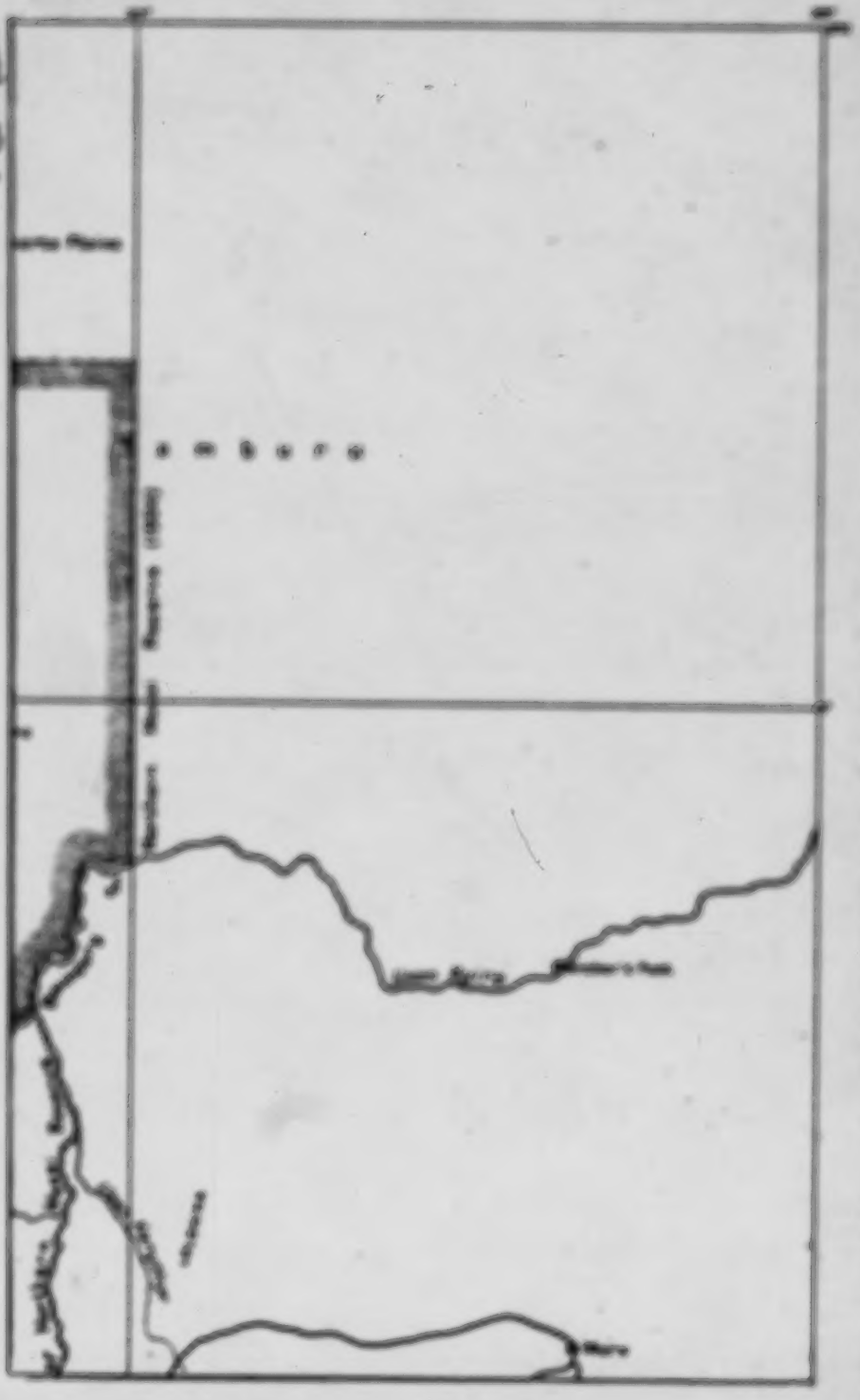
00,000

SUVA

NAMOSI

PLATEAU

NANDI



[D94-F]

[1946]

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

4: Sandford
182
183
131
• 133
366
439

FL12 Mosei FL12

P.98-A	P.98-B	P.98-C
	P.98-D	P.98-E

/Chart of positions of map facing p. 98/

TRADE CENTRES
WHEAT RESERVE

4: Sandford G-4, 5 (1918) 1919 FL12 Maasi FL12

[P.98-E]

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6: Thomson K-3 (1883-1884)1887
FL12 Masai FL12

133 Let us take the country first.

The Masai country is very markedly divided into two quite distinct regions, the southerly or lower desert area and the northerly or plateau region. The southerly is comparatively low in altitude, that is to say, from 3000 to nearly 4000 feet. It is sterile and unproductive in the extreme. This is owing, not to a barren soil, but to the scantiness of the rainfall, which for about three months in the year barely gives sufficient sustenance to scattered tufts of grass. The acacia and mimosa have almost sole possession of those dreary plains, except near the base of some isolated mountain, or other highland where small rivulets trickle down, to be speedily absorbed in the arid sands. No river traverses this region, and many parts are covered with incrustations of natron, left by the evaporation of salt-charged springs. We have seen something of this lower region in the flat reach of Njiri, and the forbidding desert of Dogilani.

[132]

It is not, however, to be conceived as a monotonous level. Far from it. The collossal Kilimanjaro, and the conical Mount Meru belong to it. The hills of Geldi and the Guaso N'Ebor circle round in the form of an amphitheatre, to meet the metamorphic masses of Ndapduk and Donyo Erok. Further to the west and north are the volcanic masses of Donyo Engăi, Donyo la Nyuki, and Donyo Logonot, with the hills of Nguruma-ni.

Except in the immediate vicinity of the higher mountains, such as Mount Meru and Donyo Engăi, the country is to a large extent uninhabited. To summarize this tract we may say that it is triangular in general shape, the apex towards the north, reaching to within thirty miles of the equator, and extending beyond to Baringo as a species of trough or deep, irregular cutting. The Masai are only to be found at all seasons about such favourable situations as the base of Kilimanjaro, Mount Meru, Ndapduk, Geldi, Kisongo, to the west of Meru, Donyo Engăi, and along the edge of the plain at the bases of the bordering highlands Maū and Kaptè.

[361]

The country is sufficiently characterized when the fact is stated that it is a region of later volcanic activity, which in a very recent geological period has produced the cones and craters already referred to. These results of volcanic energy may, to some extent, be accounted for—though the statement may seem to savour of reasoning in a circle—by the lower region as an area of depression having subsided or sunk from the higher level of the flanking table-lands.

6:Thomson K-3 (1883-1884)1887
FL12 Masai FL12

The northerly or higher plateau region of Masai Land may be described as rising from an elevation of nearly 5000 feet on either side, and culminating in the centre at an elevation of little short of 9000 feet—although through this very line of highest elevation runs from the Dogilani plain the remarkable meridional trough which encloses the charming chain of isolated lakes, Naivasha, Elmeteita, Nakuro, and Baringo; and which, at the last-named place, begins to widen out till it assumes the characteristics of the southerly plain of Masai Land. [133

On the eastern half of this divided plateau rises, as we have seen, the snow-clad peak of Kenia—and the picturesque range of the Aberdare Mountains, which runs almost parallel with the central line of depression. A more charming region is probably not to be found in all Africa, probably not even in Abyssinia. Though lying at a general elevation of 6000 feet, it is not mountainous, but extends out in billowy, swelling reaches, and is characterized by everything that makes a pleasing landscape. Here are dense patches of flowering shrubs; there noble forests. Now you traverse a park-like country enlivened by groups of game; anon, great herds of cattle, or flocks of sheep and goats are seen wandering knee-deep in the splendid pasture. There is little in the aspect of the country to suggest the popular idea of the Tropics. The eye rests upon coniferous trees, forming pine-like woods, and you can gather sprigs of heath, sweet-scented clover, anemone, and other familiar forms. In vain you look for the graceful palm—ever present in the mental pictures of the untravelled traveller. The country is a very network of babbling brooks and streams—those of Lykipia forming the mysterious Guaso Nyiro; those of Kikuyu the Tana, which flows to the Indian Ocean through the Galla country; while further south in Kaptè the streams converge to form the Athi River, which flows through U-kambani to the Sabaki River.

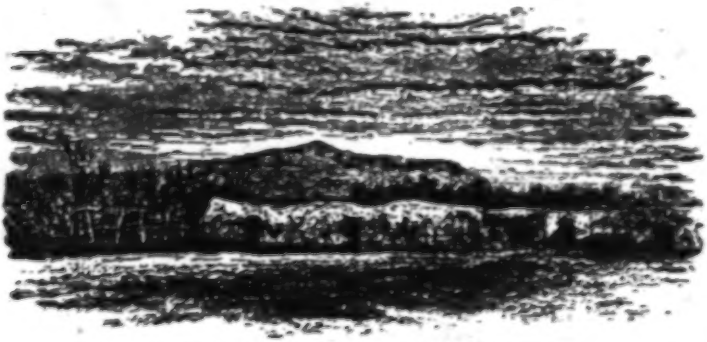
Kikuyu occupies the higher areas of the eastern half of the plateau, cutting across it immediately south of the equator. Some of the higher parts are covered with a dense forest of bamboo; notably to the east of Naivasha, and between it and the Aberdare Mountains. Hence the Swahili name of one recruiting-place—Mianzi-ni (Bamboo Country). [137]

The greater part of Lykipia—and that the richer portion—is quite uninhabited, owing, in a great degree, to the [361 166

6: Thomson K-3 (1883-1884)1887
FL12 Masai FL12

the hut were gathered together the gossips of the kraal, mingling, so far as space permitted, with calves and goats. A number of large calabashes lay in one corner, and a coarsely-made earthen cooking-pot in another. Fleas in thousands skipped about, and the midwives had their time well taken up with the myriads of flies which pertinaciously would insist on cultivating personal intimacy with them.

The anticipated event passed over safely. Indeed, the whole affair was hardly thought worthy of remark, except on the part of the mother, who heard with deep pleasure that her offspring was a boy. Girls are sadly at a discount among the Masai. They would always prefer to have boys, but happily nature sees ahead a little, and takes care that a fair



MASAI KRAAL, DONYO LONGONOT IN DISTANCE.

supply of girls is provided. As there is no registrar or birth column, I am totally unable to state when our hero first saw the light. That, however, is a small matter. No particular ceremonies marked the occasion, and the happy mother was about next day, attending to her household duties as if nothing unusual had happened, the little stranger being warmly ensconced on her back beneath the bullock's hide which formed the mother's garment.

Babies are babies everywhere, and for the first year or two the embryo warrior grappled with the problem of life like a philosopher as he sucked his mother's milk. Then he spoke. Having next found his legs, he grew apace. Getting above mother's milk, he was soon exercising his incipient teeth on a huge chunk of beef. Now this was a very reprehensible indulgence on the part of our young friend, for it doubtless

7: Hailey G-4 (No date) 1950 FL12 Masai FL12

Mbugwe are Bantu. There is also a small group of Tindiga, leading virtually a bushman life in the Lake Eyasi basin, to whom reference was made in Section I.[1] There would appear to have been a movement both northward and southward on the part of the tribes, who were previously contained in a very small area by the Masai invasion of the early part of the century.

THE MASAI DISTRICT

The Masai District forms the southern portion of the large block of country in Tanganyika and Kenya, extending to no less than 21½ million acres in extent, occupied by the Masai tribe, whose numbers were given in the 1931 Census as 48,945 in Kenya and as 47,276 in the 1948 Census in Tanganyika. There will be found in the Chapter dealing with Kenya Colony further reference to the tribal characteristics of the Masai, and it will be sufficient to give here only those facts which bear in particular on the position they occupy in Tanganyika.[2]

The southern movement of this tribe from the neighbourhood of Lake Rudolf seems to have come to an end about the middle of last century, but its spearheads had in 1830 penetrated as far south as the Great Ruaha River and even to Uhehe in the Iringa District, whence they were driven back by the Gogo and Hehe. There were many isolated Masai raids after that time, but these were in the main carried out by Kenya Masai, whose incursions were directed towards the coastal areas on the east, and indeed took them on occasion as far as Mombasa. The Masai settled in Tanganyika do not seem to have attempted a further movement of any importance into the neighbouring areas of the Territory.

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 cut the Masai country into two parts, roughly equal in area, though the population remaining under the British jurisdiction was somewhat larger than that which fell under German rule. The result was to make an effective division between the Kenya and Tanganyika Masai, and though the two sections have retained a community of racial interest, this has not extended to the political field. Such political unity as the Masai people possessed had existed largely for war puposes, and in peace time political as apart from religious authority was dispersed among the headmen exercising control over the groups having a customary right of pasturage in particular localities. There was moreover lacking in the case of the Tanganyika Masai a motive which might have led them to identify themselves with the Kenya Masai, namely, the need for protecting their lands from alienation by Government for the benefit of Europeans. The troubles created in Kenya by the efforts of Europeans to secure possession of Masai lands[3] were not repeated in Tanganyika, where the Masai have remained undisturbed in the occupation of the country they held at the period when European rule was established.

The present Masai District comprises, in the north, the Loliondo area, the dominant feature of which is the vast Serengeti plain, with the extinct volcanoes which mark its southern end. In the centre, south of the Rift Wall, the plateau type of country is characterized by volcanic hill masses, which provide a number of permanent water sources. In the South lie extensive thorn scrub steppes, with a low and very variable rainfall.

Practically the whole of the area included in the District is used only for pastoral puposes. If tradition is correct in holding that the tribe was once

[1] See page 216.
[2] Page 168, Chapter II.
[3] See An Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve, G. R. Sandford, 1919.

9: Fosbrooke G-5 (1936-1948) 1948 FL12 Masai FL12
Kisonko

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SKETCH-MAP OF TANGANYIKA MASAILAND

Showing principal places mentioned in Tanganyika Notes and Records No. 26; main roads and some mountains.

SCALE.

MILES 20 10 0 20 40

[Facing p. 1]

13:Huntingford E-4 (no date) 1953 FL12 Masai FL12

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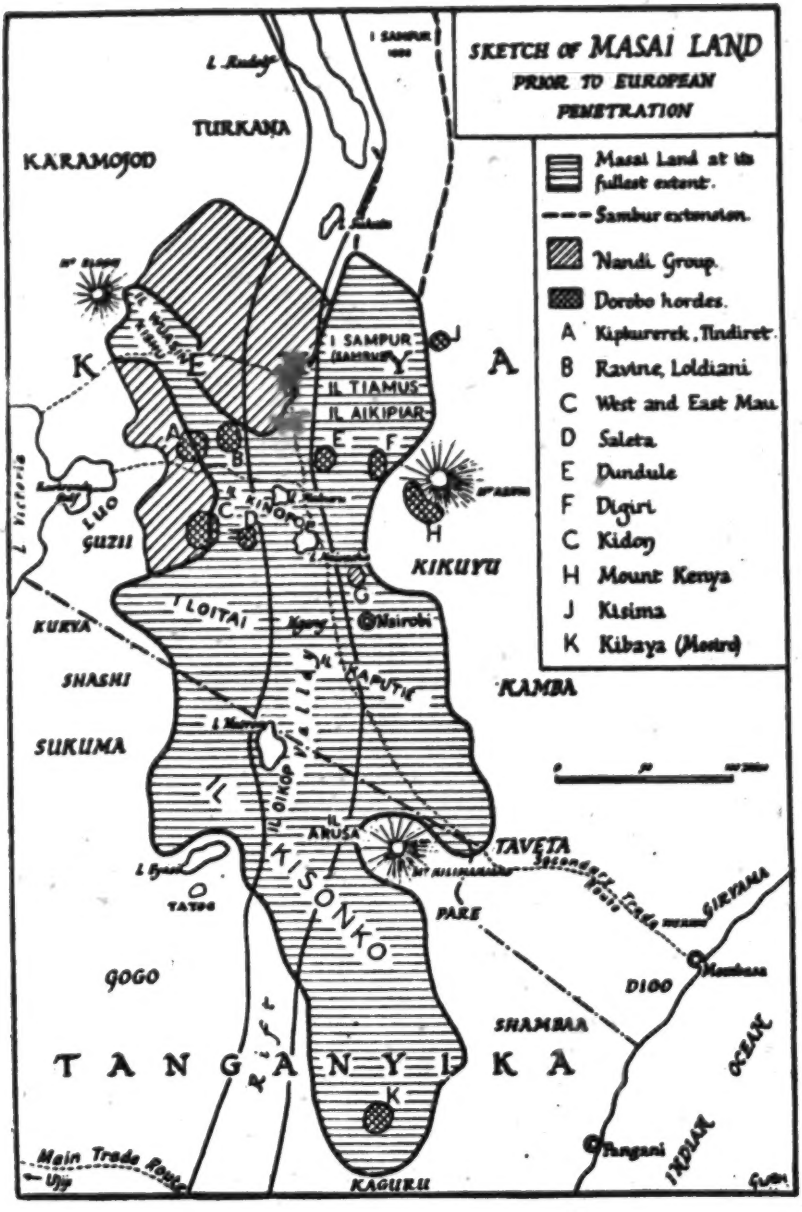

[pp.18-101 not processed]

15: Margetts D-1

/5 cont./

II.

000 The East African steppes as habitation area of the Masai people. -- Their immigration in three corps. -- Their battles. -- Division and distribution of the land among Masai, Wakuafi, Wandorobo and their attitude toward one another. -- Influence of the Masai people on the sedentary tribes. -- Mixture with Negroes. -- The somatic characteristics of the three branches of the Masai people show their racial connections, the ethnographic ones their social connections.

131 Between the 34th and the 38th degree of longitude and the 3rd degree north and the 7th degree south latitude, in German and British East Africa, we find large steppes, which are often designated as the Masai steppes after their inhabitants. They are bounded by hilly lands that are mostly thinly populated, especially by sedentary Negro tribes, and are more or less well cultivated.

133 The terrain formation of the steppes is sometimes flat, sometimes undulating or rolling, sometimes hilly and, in this case, usually determined by volcanic activity. This stands out especially drastically on the Kenia /Mt. Kenya/, Kilimandscharo /Kilimanjaro/, Meru, and Ol Donjo l'Eng ai, on the latter of which, for example, on a narrowly circumscribed space /6/ between the steep slope of the Mutiek Plateau, the Gilel and Timbati mountains, hill follows hill and almost every one bears or conceals the ruin of a crater, a landscape such as we are familiar with from photographs of the moon.

13 [182] The extent of the steppes, in connection with the existing amount of precipitation and water sites, made them a more than adequate region for a stock-raising nomadic people. The very saliferous soil produces excellent fodder grasses and provides salt licks in countless places.

17 131 174 As far back as the history, the memory and tradition of the people of these regions extend, and certainly still many, many centuries longer, these steppes were, and are up to the present day, the arena of the Masai people. On the migration, or, more accurately, slow push, they came from the north, out of the

/23 cont./

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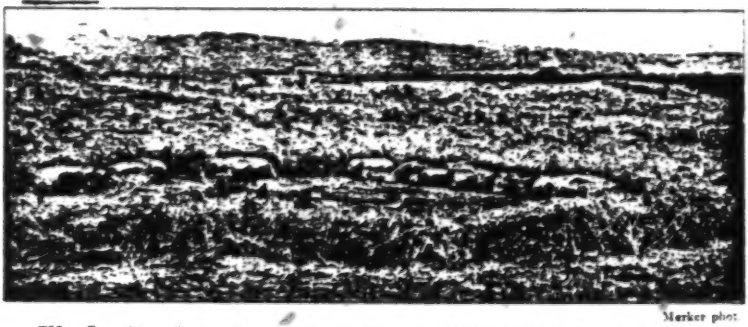

Merker phot.

Ill. 5. Kraal on the steppe between Kilimandscharo and Meruberg.

342 [462] out of material available everywhere. Like every task in the kraal, hut construction is the duty of the women. After the site for the individual hut (Fig. 3) is cleared of grass and brush and then leveled, the spiral-oval ground plan is undertaken in that [804] the woman scratches it on the ground with her foot. They do not use any auxiliary means for measuring it; measuring by eye is sufficient for the woman who, even as a child, helped her mother with this work. Into the ground plan, at foot-long intervals, poles 342 335 (ol ōmi, el ōm) about 1 1/2 meters long are stuck in the ground and joined lattice-like with thumb-thick cross-switches (ol gereni, el gerenen). Then in the longitudinal diagonal seven to eight supports (em bogischi) are dug in, over which a longitudinal bar (ol ereschena, el ereschenan) is put from one end of the hut to the [284] other. Over this the poles are arched and the opposite ends lashed [824] together with papyrus grass (es sedja). By interplaiting finger-342 thick switches (en jaschoi, n jascho) walls /24/ and roof are made tight. The lattice-like framework is about 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 meters [237] high, 4 to 5 meters long and 3 meters wide. Neats' skins served [731] principally for roofing before the rinderpest raged among the livestock around the year 1890. Now, /Figs. 2 and 3 appear here/ [824] when the Masai herds have become vanishing small in contrast [237] to former times, the switch framework is first packed with a layer of dry, long-bladed grass (ol gudjeda or ol godjeda) 15 to

18: Merker

FL12 Masai FL12

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p. 618	p. 619	p. 620
p. 621	p. 622	p. 623

Chart of Positions of End Map
[facing p. 618]

18: Merker--618 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Upper left section of the map./

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18: Merker--619 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Upper center section of the map./

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18: Merker--620 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Upper right section of the map./

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18: Merker--621 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Lower left section of the map./

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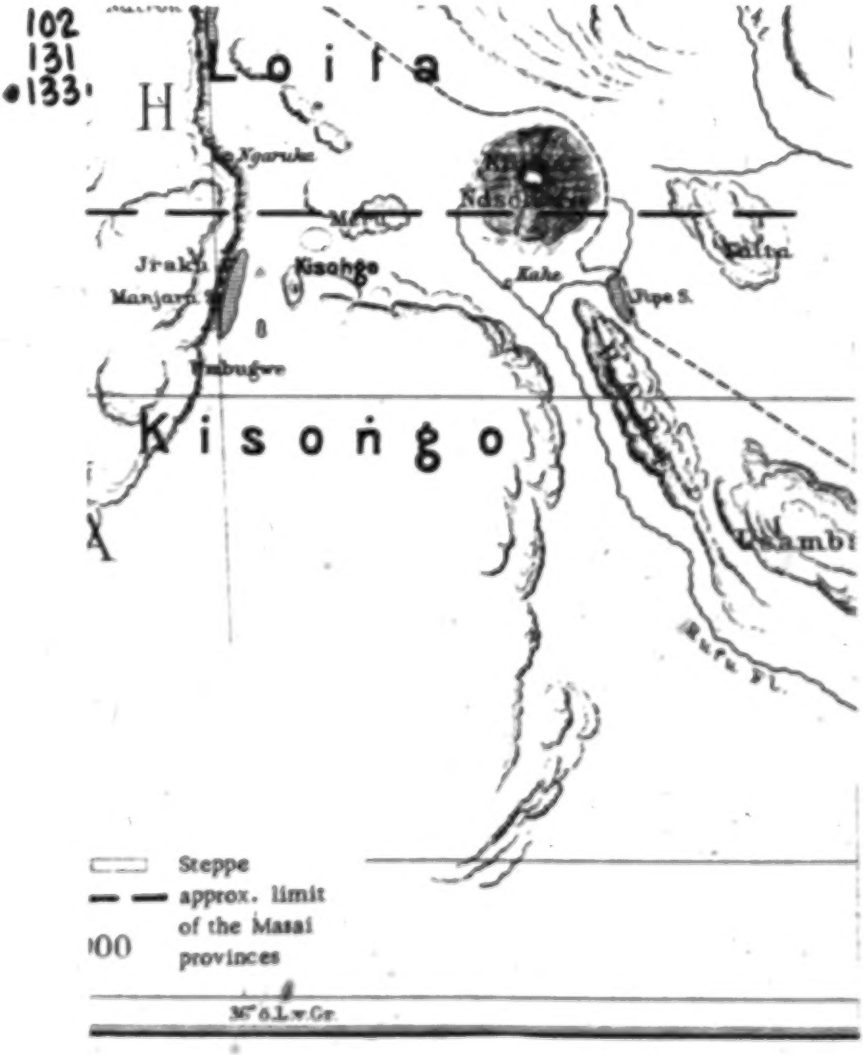
General Survey Sketch
of the
Habitation Area of the Masai People

18: Merker--622 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Lower center section of the map./



18: Merker--623 G-5 (1895-ca.1908) 1910 FL12 Masai FL12

/Lower right section of the map:/

21:Huxley Q, T-5 (no date) 1960 FL11 Luo
Masai FL12

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15 The Rev. Daudi Mokinyo, a Masai pärson, on his ranch; and some of the lions who share his country

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[facing P. 128]

21:Huxley Q, T-5 (no date) 1960 FL11 Luo Masai FL12

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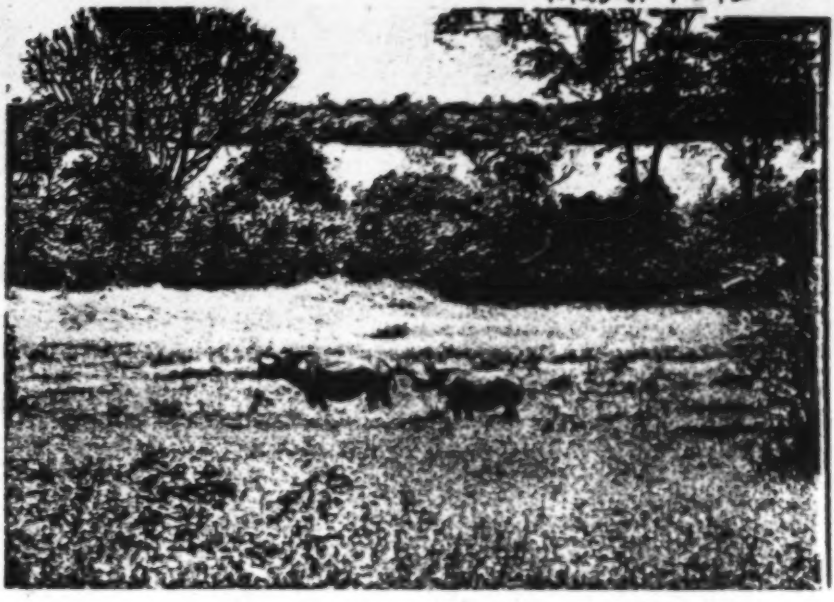

16 Where tsetse flies keep out Masai cattle, grass, trees, rivers and wild game still survive: and Sally the lioness enjoys a drink

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[Facing p. 129]

21:Huxley Q, T-5 (no date) 1960 FL11 Luo
Masai FL12

MASAI HERDS AND MARA LIONS

For Westerners the Masai have become the symbol of a vanished aristocracy, a lost cause they can afford to keep as a household pet who has the spunk to stand up to its master.

The Masai way of life is certainly doomed. For a while it may continue, but nothing in the end can resist the pressures of Western materialism. The British have protected it by freezing a tribal pattern of land ownership, enshrined in a treaty to which the Masai hold with all the desperation of a man clinging to a raft when the waters are rising. That treaty, which confirms them in possession of their grazing-grounds 'for ever', was made to keep out Europeans. Now it is no longer white settlers who threaten them, but black ones. Will a treaty made for the one purpose serve for the other? Only while the British enforce it; when politicians of the land-hungry Kikuyu and Luo peoples occupy the seats of power in Nairobi, the borders of Masailand seem unlikely to remain intact.

For here lie the last reserves of fertile, well-watered and unused land in Kenya, hitherto protected by the strongest guardian of the land in Africa: the tsetse fly. In the last ten years, modern techniques of mastering tsetse-borne diseases, and the tsetse fly itself, have reached a point where all this land could be thrown open to settlement. The question now is partly one of expense, and partly of politics. The Masai themselves do not cultivate. So long as their treaty with the British Government holds good, they will resist to the last man the opening of their land to settlement by the cultivating tribes.

II

The Tanganyika–Kenya border cuts through the Masai's territory, most of which is open, semi-arid grassland useless for any purpose other than seasonal grazing by scrub cattle, even if water could be tapped by boreholes. But in the west, where Masailand approaches Lake Victoria, and on the Mau escarpment's south-western slopes, soil and rainfall would support a sizeable population of cultivators.

The Masai, numbering about 85,000, keep about one

21:Huxley Q, T-5 (no date) 1960 FL11 Luo
Masai FL12

imbecility—or perhaps not remarkable, since nothing has been more characteristic of the half-century of European intervention in Africa than the slap-happy introduction of bright, well-meaning ideas by enthusiasts of all kinds, without any regard for their long-term consequences.

Anyway, vets controlled diseases, livestock multiplied and their hoofs and mouths destroyed the precarious grass cover of the plains. The result is that, except where the tsetse fly remains in control, the Masai are living in country poised upon the edge of deserthood. Some of it has gone over the edge, some hovers on the borderline, some has not reached it yet. And so pressure mounts upon those regions that are still protected by the tsetse fly.

Overcrowded people outside want to get in, overstocked Masai themselves want to take their herds where grazing is still rich and deep. If either succeed, unless they adopt very different methods, they will destroy those regions as surely as they have damaged their present inheritance. Agricolas and vets do not want to see these last remaining areas opened up without strict control. But governments are terrified of controlling anyone by what may be represented as harsh measures, and administrators have inclined to caution since the Masai speared to death a D.C. who was persuading them to sell some steers. So the matter, like many others, rests in a state of suspended flux, and everyone hopes for good rains.

III

Down on the Kenya–Tanganyika border, not so very long ago, there lived an Englishman who kept in touch with the world by carrier-pigeon. For three or four months of the year no vehicle could reach him, and even in the dry weather it was a long, hard, bumpy seventy-mile journey from Narok, where the road ends. The aeroplane has changed all that. An hour's pleasant flight from Nairobi brought us comfortably to rest beside a tributary of the Mara river.

First we flew over the Mau, that range of mountains forming the south-western wall of the Rift Valley. Covered with forests of cedars and olives and, higher up, of bamboos, the

21:Huxley Q, T-5 (no date) 1960 FL11 Luo
Masai FL12

133 Mau is the source of all the rivers watering the western half
[137] of Masailand, Kipsigis and part of the Rift Valley. The birthplace of innumerable streams, it is, in theory, protected by its status as a forest reserve.

185 Looking out from the small yellow aircraft expertly handled
311 by June Wright, one of the best commercial pilots in East Africa, one could quickly see how different theory was from practice, here as elsewhere. In a forest reserve no one is allowed to fell trees, cultivate, start fires or graze livestock. In less than half an hour, I counted seventeen active fires and saw the shambles created by innumerable others. Whole ridgebacks of the mountain, sticking up like black spines, were as bare as slag-heaps and already runnelled and creased by gully erosion. Older fires were still smoking in some of these devastated areas; one could see the forest being eaten into like a great fur pelt attacked by moths.

As sure as fate, one day there will be no more water for cattle in the streams below. 'God is punishing us,' will say the Masai: but it will not be God, it will be themselves. The
[233] streams are already shrinking and the Masai are driving their herds farther into the hills to find grazing. They cannot take cattle into forest and so they burn a way in. They are creeping upwards, spreading destruction as they go in order to escape the consequences of destruction they have already caused.

[222] Other fires are started by honey-hunters who burn down trees to smoke out the bees. Often, in the forest, you can see blackened hollow cedars and olives killed by fires tucked into the roots. If the foliage is dry and the wind right, the fire will spread and get out of hand.

563 And then there are 'acceptees': a clumsy term given to men of other tribes who are settling in Masailand, family by family, with the permission of Masai elders. They are tenants: but it is very unlikely that they will ever go.

[167] In South Nyanza and in Kipsigis it is reckoned that upwards of two thousand families a year are crossing the southern border into Masailand and Tanganyika. In recent years a
[582] good many Masai have married Kikuyu or Kamba wives
[842] because so many of their own women are sterile; at one time there was quite a trade in Kikuyu girl-children, exchanged for Cattle.

133

[For topographical data, passim, see category 116, pp. 9-A -12, 17-68, 87-94, 194, 213, 266, and 328-409.]